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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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CHRISTIE, PARKER & HALE, LLP			ODOM, CURTIS B	
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2611

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/627,573

Applicant(s)

LIANG, HAIXIANG

Examiner

Curtis B. Odom

Art Unit

2634

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 16 February 2006.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 10-25, 27-29, 31 and 32 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 10-25, 27-29, 31 and 32 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 28 July 2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. The amendment filed 2/16/2006 has been entered. Claims 10-25, 27-29, 31, and 32 are pending in this Office Action.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 10-25, 27-29, 31, and 32 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 10-25, 27, 31, and 32 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zhang et al. (previously cited in Office Action 5/5/2004) in view of Krishnan et al. (previously cited in Office Action 11/7/2003).

Regarding claim 10, Zhang et al. discloses a communication system susceptible to one or more potential impairments (Fig. 1) each periodic in an integer number of symbols transmitted across a communications channel (column 5, lines 13-44), the communication system comprising:

Art Unit: 2634

a receiver (Figs. 3-6, column 5, line 45-column 6, line 7) to receive an impairment compensation sequence (Digital Impairment Learning Sequence), the impairment compensation sequence including:

N phases (column 9, lines 12-48), wherein N is selected such that each potential impairment, if present, is periodic therein, wherein the DIL sequences contain six phases representative of the phases a potential RBS impairment (column 5, lines 36-44);

a sequence of symbols (DIL as described in column 5, lines 45-column 6, line 7 and column 9, lines 12-48), the sequence organized to place an instance of each symbol (training symbols) from a predetermined set of symbols (wherein Ucodes are the predetermined set of symbols) in each phase (column 9, lines 40-48) to allow detection of the potential impairments in each of the N phases, (wherein B_i^1 is an instance of each symbol from a predetermined set of symbols in each phase as shown is column 9, lines 12-48, which allows detection of the potential impairments (RBS); B_i^1 representing magnitude/PCM level estimates used to calculate the presence of potential impairment as described in column 5, lines 13-44 and column 9, lines 40-55); and

an equalizer (Fig. 4, column 5, lines 24-34 and column 6, lines 29-44) to equalize the impairment compensation sequence, the equalizer producing amplitude estimates of the sequence of symbols, wherein the equalizer creates magnitude estimates (Fig. 4) which are representative of amplitude estimates of the sequence of symbols.

Zhang et al. does not disclose the sequence of symbols is organized to place a positive and negative instance of each symbol from a predetermined set of symbols in each phase to allow detection of the potential impairment of each phase.

Art Unit: 2634

However, Krishnan et al. also discloses creating a DIL sequence (Fig. 2, column 6, line 53-column 7, line 45) which includes a sequence of symbols (Fig. 2, column 6, lines 57-58, training amplitude (symbols)) organized to place a positive and negative instance of each symbol (Fig. 2, positive and negative training symbols) from a predetermined set of symbols (column 7, line 66-column 8, line 8, wherein the training symbols are selected from a predetermined set of symbols (Ucodes)) in each phase (Fig. 2, wherein each slot represents a slot (phase) of RBS, see column 6, lines 30-44 and column 1-12) to allow detection of the potential impairment of each phase (slot).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the DIL sequence of the Zhang et al. with the teachings of Krishnan et al. to include both positive and negative training symbols in each phase of the DIL sequence since Krishnan et al. states the DIL sequence can be used to detect digital impairments (column 7, lines 11-12) in order to create optimum signal constellations for data transfer (column 6, lines 45-51).

Regarding claim 11, which inherits the limitations of claim 10, Zhang et al. discloses the sequence includes a number of segments, the number corresponding to a number of elements in the predetermined set of symbols (column 5, line 13-column 6, line 44, column 9, lines 17-30, and column 10, lines 45-65).

Regarding claim 12, which inherits the limitations of claim 10, Zhang et al. discloses the potential impairments include at least one of RBS, padding, and a combination of RBS and padding (column 5, lines 13-44).

Art Unit: 2634

Regarding claim 13, which inherits the limitations of claim 10, Zhang et al. disclose the predetermined set of symbols includes at least a subset of a universal PCM codeword set (column 6, lines 3-67).

Regarding claim 14, which inherits the limitations of claim 10, Zhang et al. discloses the N phases could include 24 time phases (column 5, lines 13-24, column 6, lines 29-44), wherein M represents the number of phases.

Regarding claim 15, which inherits the limitations of claim 10, Zhang et al. discloses N is at least a common multiple of respective periods of each of the potential impairments (column 5, lines 13-24, column 6, lines 29-44 and column 9, lines 13-48), wherein M is a common multiple of respective periods of each of the potential RBS impairments.

Regarding claim 16, which inherits the limitations of claim 10, Zhang et al. discloses the sequence is organized to place at least two instances of the symbol from the predetermined set of symbols in each phase (column 9, lines 17-30, wherein at least two instances of the training symbol B_i^1 are placed in each phase of the DIL sequences) but does not disclose an average of received values corresponding to the at least two instances improving an estimation of the symbol.

However, Krishnan et al. also discloses averaging the training symbols for each phase (slot) to produce values used to detect a digital impairment (column 7, lines 3-12). Therefore, it would have been obvious to included this feature since Krishnan et al. states that detecting digital impairments can be used to create optimum signal constellations for data transfer (column 6, lines 45-51).

Art Unit: 2634

Regarding claim 17, Zhang et al. discloses a receiver (Figs. 3-6) for receiving data over a communications channel susceptible to one or more potential impairments each periodic in an integer number of symbols transmitted across a communications channel (column 5, lines 13-44), the receiver comprising:

a device to receive an impairment compensation sequence including:

N phases (column 9, lines 12-48), wherein N is selected such that each potential impairment, if present, is periodic therein, wherein the DIL sequences contain six phases representative of the phases a potential RBS impairment (column 5, lines 36-44);

a sequence of amplitudes (DIL as described in column 5, lines 45-column 6, line 7 and column 9, lines 12-48), transmitted from terminal equipment, the sequence organized to place an instance of each symbol (training symbols) from a predetermined set of symbols (wherein Ucodes are the predetermined set of symbols) in each phase (column 9, lines 40-48) to allow detection of the potential impairments in each of the N phases, (wherein B_i^1 is an instance of each symbol from a predetermined set of symbols in each phase as shown in column 9, lines 12-48, which allows detection of the potential impairments (RBS); B_i^1 representing magnitude/PCM level estimates used to calculate the presence of potential impairment as described in column 5, lines 13-44 and column 9, lines 40-55); and

a decoder (Fig. 3, block 304) for decoding the sequence of amplitudes.

Zhang et al. does not specifically disclose a demodulator for demodulating a modulated impairment compensation sequence or the sequence of symbols is organized to place a positive and negative instance of each symbol from a predetermined set of symbols in each phase to allow detection of the potential impairment of each phase. However, it would have been obvious

Art Unit: 2634

to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made that the demapper (Fig. 3, block 308) of Zhang et al. could have been considered a demodulator since its demaps symbols mapped at the transmitter to recover an original bit stream (column 5, lines 4-11). Thus, the demapper of Zhang et al. can be considered a functional equivalent of the demodulator of the present application.

Krishnan et al. also discloses creating a DIL sequence (Fig. 2, column 6, line 53-column 7, line 45) which includes a sequence of symbols (Fig. 2, column 6, lines 57-58, training amplitude (symbols)) organized to place a positive and negative instance of each symbol (Fig. 2, positive and negative training symbols) from a predetermined set of symbols (column 7, line 66-column 8, line 8, wherein the training symbols are selected from a predetermined set of symbols (Ucodes)) in each phase (Fig. 2, wherein each slot represents a slot (phase) of RBS, see column 6, lines 30-44 and column 1-12) to allow detection of the potential impairment of each phase (slot).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the DIL sequence of the Zhang et al. with the teachings of Krishnan et al. to include both positive and negative training symbols in each phase of the DIL sequence since Krishnan et al. states the DIL sequence can be used to detect digital impairments (column 7, lines 11-12) in order to create optimum signal constellations for data transfer (column 6, lines 45-51).

Regarding claim 18, Zhang et al. discloses a method of establishing communication across a channel, the communication susceptible to one or more potential impairments each periodic in an integer number of symbols (column 5, lines 13-44), the method comprising:

Art Unit: 2634

receiving (Figs. 3-6, column 5, line 45-column 6, line 7) a sequence of symbols (DIL as described in column 5, lines 45-column 6, line 7 and column 9, lines 12-48), the sequence organized to place an instance of each symbol (training symbols) from a predetermined set of symbols (wherein Ucodes are the predetermined set of symbols) in each of the N phases (column 9, lines 40-48) to allow detection of the potential impairments in each of the N phases, (wherein B_i^l is an instance of each symbol from a predetermined set of symbols in each phase as shown is column 9, lines 12-48, which allows detection of the potential impairments (RBS); B_i^l representing magnitude/PCM level estimates used to calculate the presence of potential impairment as described in column 5, lines 13-44 and column 9, lines 40-55), wherein N is selected such that each potential impairment, if present, is periodic therein, wherein the DIL sequences contain six phases representative of the phases a potential RBS impairment (column 5, lines 36-44); and

detecting potential impairments (column 5, lines 35-44), if present, corresponding to each of the N phases based on the sequence of symbols (column 6, lines 29-column 8, line 59, wherein RBS is detected as described in column 5, lines 35-44 in each phase using the DIL sequence and procedure described in column 6, line 29-column 8, line 59 and column 9, lines 5-60).

Zhang et al. does not disclose the sequence of symbols is organized to place a positive and negative instance of each symbol from a predetermined set of symbols in each phase to allow detection of the potential impairment of each phase.

However, Krishnan et al. also discloses creating a DIL sequence (Fig. 2, column 6, line 53-column 7, line 45) which includes a sequence of symbols (Fig. 2, column 6, lines 57-58,

Art Unit: 2634

training amplitude (symbols)) organized to place a positive and negative instance of each symbol (Fig. 2, positive and negative training symbols) from a predetermined set of symbols (column 7, line 66-column 8, line 8, wherein the training symbols are selected from a predetermined set of symbols (Ucodes)) in each phase (Fig. 2, wherein each slot represents a slot (phase) of RBS, see column 6, lines 30-44 and column 1-12) to allow detection of the potential impairment of each phase (slot).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one skilled in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the DIL sequence of the Zhang et al. with the teachings of Krishnan et al. to include both positive and negative training symbols in each phase of the DIL sequence since Krishnan et al. states the DIL sequence can be used to detect digital impairments (column 7, lines 11-12) in order to create optimum signal constellations for data transfer (column 6, lines 45-51).

Regarding claim 19, which inherits the limitations of claim 19, Zhang et al. discloses the channel includes a digital portion of a PSTN and wherein the potential impairments include at least one of RBS, padding, and a combination of RBS and padding in the digital portion of the PSTN (Fig. 1, column 1, line 20-column 2, line 53).

Regarding claim 20, which inherits the limitations of claim 18, Zhang et al. discloses the sequence of symbols is a DIL sequence (column 6, lines 51-66 and column 9, lines 14-30).

Regarding claims 21-24, the claimed method includes features corresponding to subject matter mentioned above in the rejection of claims 11, 13, 15 and 16 which is applicable hereto.

Regarding claim 25, which inherits the limitation of claim 24, Zhang et al. discloses the subset (Ucodes) is selected in accordance with power constraints (column 6, lines 10-17).

Art Unit: 2634

Regarding claim 27, which inherits the limitations of claim 18, Zhang et al. discloses the sequence of symbols is compatible with a plurality of equalizers (Figs. 3-6), the plurality of equalizers including partial response type equalizer structures (column 4, lines 27-48 and column 6, lines 29-44).

Regarding claim 31, which inherits the limitations of claim 10, Zhang et al. discloses the predetermined set includes two or more symbols (column 5, line 45-column 6, line 7), wherein Ucodes contain a plurality of symbols.

Regarding claim 32, which inherits the limitations of claim 31, Zhang et al. discloses the impairment compensation sequence includes a plurality of segments and each segment includes N phases (column 5, lines 13-52), wherein $N=6$ and the number of segments can be between 0 and 255.

5. Claims 28 and 29 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Zhang et al. (previously cited in Office Action 5/5/2004) in view of Krishnan et al. (previously cited in Office Action 11/7/2003) as applied to claim 10, and in further view of Langberg et al. (previously cited in Office Action 5/5/2004).

Regarding claim 28, Zhang et al. and Krishnan et al. disclose all of the subject matter as described in the previous rejection (see rejection of claim 10), except for the method executed by the device written as a computer program product with a computer readable storage medium.

However, Langberg et al. teaches that the method and apparatus for a transceiver warm start activation procedure with precoding can be implemented in software stored in a computer-readable medium. The computer readable medium is an electronic, magnetic, optical, or other physical device or means that can contain or store a computer program for use by or in

Art Unit: 2634

connection with a computer-related system or method (note column 3, lines 51-65). One skilled in the art at the time the invention was made would have clearly recognized that the method of Zhang et al. and Krishnan et al. would have been implemented into software. The implemented software would perform the same function of the hardware for less expense, greater adaptability, and greater flexibility. Therefore, it would have been obvious to have used the software in Zhang et al. and Krishnan et al. as taught by Langberg et al. in order to reduce cost and improve the adaptability and flexibility of the communication system.

Regarding claim 29, which inherits the limitations of claim 28, Zhang et al. further discloses the data is encoded by or transmitted in at least one computer readable medium selected from the set of a disk, tape, or other magnetic, optical, or electronic storage medium and a network, wireline, wireless or other communication medium (column 1, lines 22-63), wherein the DPCM is an electronic storage medium transmitted the data through the PSTN (network).

Conclusion

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Curtis B. Odom whose telephone number is 571-272-3046. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday- Friday, 8-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jay Patel can be reached on 571-272-2988. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Art Unit: 2634

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Curtis Odom
April 20, 2006

Khanhcong Tran 04/27/2006
Primary Examiner KHANH TRAN